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 CONDITIONS.
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 Letters to the Editor must be post paid.

WEEKLY ALMANAC.

FEB. 1828.	SUN. RISES.	SUN. SETS.	MOON PHASE.
28 Thursday	6 25	5 35	Last
29 Friday	6 24	5 36	New
1 Saturday	6 23	5 37	1st
2 Sunday	6 20	5 38	1 1/2
3 Monday	6 19	5 39	2
4 Tuesday	6 17	5 40	2 1/2
5 Wednesday	6 16	5 41	3

JACKSON MEETING.

At a meeting of the citizens of Granville county, friendly to the election of Gen. Jackson, assembled at Oxford, on Tuesday 5th February, 1828, Gen. Jos. H. Bryan was appointed chairman, and Thomas I. Hunt, Secretary. The chairman having explained the purpose for which the meeting was assembled, on motion, ordered, that William M. Sneed, Robert B. Gilliam, Robert Potter, Thomas Turner, Dr. William V. Taylor, Augustus Burton, Willis Lewis, Dr. Willis L. Taylor, Dr. Thomas P. Hicks and Richard Bullock be appointed a committee to recommend and report such measures as will be proper to be adopted.— After retiring for about half an hour, the committee reported the following preamble and resolutions, viz:

The citizens of Granville county now assembled at Oxford, for the purpose of devising and adopting such measures, as may be proper, to aid the election of General Jackson, as the next President of the United States, consider that a detailed statement of the reasons which have induced them to reject the pretensions of Mr. Adams, for that office, and to determine them in their support of Gen. Jackson, as quite necessary.— It is enough that as freemen they have resolved on the course they mean to pursue. Nor will they impugn the motives of such of their fellow citizens as differ from them in opinion. They desire, that in this free country, and under our free form of Government, no citizen shall be stigmatised for an honest difference of opinion, whether that opinion be in coincidence with the sentiments of a minority or of a majority of the community.

- 1st. Resolved that this meeting will use all honourable means, to advance the just claims of Gen. ANDREW JACKSON to the next Presidency of the United States.
- 2nd. That a committee of correspondence, consisting of thirty persons, or more, if an increase shall be deemed necessary, be appointed by the chairman of this meeting, whose duty it shall be to consult and co-operate with others, in effectuating the object we have in view.
- 3rd. That William M. Sneed, Robert B. Gilliam, Thomas Turner, Joseph H. Bryan and James Nutt, all be appointed delegates to attend any meeting that may be called in this Electoral District, for the purpose of selecting a proper person to be nominated as an Elector, and to supply any vacancy which may occur.
- 4th. That we concur with the cit-

izens of Orange (friendly to the Election of Gen. Jackson) in the recommendation of Willie P. Mangum, as a suitable person to be voted for as an Elector for this District.

The foregoing Preamble and resolutions were read a first and second time, and upon the question being put, they were adopted without a dissenting voice.

On motion, ordered that the number of persons present be ascertained, whereupon the Tellers appointed by the chairman, reported, that there were present, three hundred and twenty.

On motion, ordered that the foregoing proceedings be signed by the Chairman and Secretary, and be published in the Star, Warrenton Reporter, Hillsborough Recorder and Milton Gazette.

JOS. H. BRYAN, Chairman.
 THOS. I. HUNT, SEC.

The following is a letter or parts of a letter addressed to the Earl of Liverpool, upon the arrival of the intelligence of the victory at New Orleans in England.

To the Earl of Liverpool.
 My Lord—Within the last week I have received a bundle of American newspapers for which I am indebted to a gentleman of that country, who left them with my publisher, with the remark, that he did not wish to see me; that I was personally unknown to him, but that he presumed I would turn them to good account. I really did not know what better account I could put them to than to peruse them instantly, and inform your Lordship of their contents.

The first paper I laid my hands on, was what they call in America, a country paper, and is published twice a week; it was headed in large capitals GLORIOUS NEWS, UNPARALLELED VICTORY! obtained by the AMERICAN ARMS, under GENERAL JACKSON, at New Orleans. This, naturally enough, caught my attention, and without disturbing another of them, I sat down to read it, thinking that you might like to hear what kind of a story Jonathan told of this battle; very little of which, as regards matter of fact, has yet come to the ears or understandings of the enlightened people of this island. Should I tell you that it was with astonishment that I read of this unexpected defeat and carnage of the forces, under Major General Packenham, the brother-in-law of our immortalized living general the Duke of Wellington and Marquis of Talavera; should I say, I, who have so often forewarned you of what would be the fate of all the armies you should send to America, should I own to you my astonishment at their being beaten and driven off the field by a Yankee general, what would your Lordship think? You certainly could not suppose, that, in this hour of your mortification I would attempt to insult your feelings, by presuming to flatter you; or that I would give you credit for plans and operations which met every disaster, by saying they merited otherwise.— No, indeed it is from no insulting motive of flattery, against which I know your deadly antipathy, but from real downright truth that I now declare to you, that when I read this disastrous account, astonishment is but a weak word to express my feelings.— My Lord, I was amazed! I was under the agony of an ague, and the very highest paroxysm of fever. I, who have ever said, from the very sailing of the 44th and 85th regiments, under General Ross, that they only went to meet disgrace; and which has proved as sure as many other things which I have told you. I, who have ever and anon, been repeating to you, that your sappers, your miners, and your rocketmen, were nothing at all in comparison to a Kentucky rifle, in the hands of a backwoodsman; shall I again own that I was amazed. I will not impose up-

on you, by saying, that I did not most religiously calculate, that the whole army under Gen. Packenham would be beaten, had they been twice the number; and you must recollect, my Lord, that I deprecated the cruelty of sending men from the continent to America, who were but just panting from their fights and fatigues in Spain and in France; yet, although I calculated on their being beaten, I did not expect to see them shot down, one hundred men, rank and file, for one of the enemy. No, this would indeed be arrogance, should I say it; it would be assuming a foresight for disaster, of which, I assure you, I have no pretensions; and had I ventured to predict it, I should have merited a straight waistcoat. * * * *

This military miracle, for I can call it nothing else, really places all Bonaparte's former victories in the shade; they bear no comparison; in a word, it has not its parallel any where. The strongest fortress that ever was besieged, Gibraltar itself; refer to history, my lord, I beg you, for three hundred years, and see if you find any thing like it. Gracious God!—It is too shocking for animadversion. Half a dozen more such expeditions, and I fear we should have scarcely men left to walk the parade at St. James, or to change duty at the Horse Guards. * * * *

And here I must not omit mentioning the reward of the American Congress bestowed upon their gallant officer, Gen. Jackson. Gallant, I am forced to call him, although he has been our severest enemy. I find in the paper before me, of the 6th Feb. (the latest I have) that Mr. Troup, a deputy from Georgia, recommended the adoption of a resolution, that the thanks of Congress be presented to Gen. Jackson, and, through him, to the brave officers and men under his command; and that the President be requested to cause a gold medal to be struck and presented him.— This resolution was twice read, and referred to the committee of the whole house, and I regret that I have not the papers which confirm it, although I have no doubt that it met a unanimous adoption. This is the reward which the American government are in the habit of showing to bravery; and the bravest men in it neither looks for nor expects, a greater remuneration. Had General Jackson been less skilful, yet, had he shown perseverance, bravery, and patriotism, he would have received the approbation of his countrymen and his conscience, tho' perhaps, not the thanks of Congress. But alter the position, and let us suppose that Sir Edward Packenham had been successful; what would you and the British Parliament have done for Sir Edward? Would a dukedom have been too much for him had he gained possession of the *embouchure* of the Mississippi, that great key to all the commerce of the Western States, even to the heart of Pennsylvania!— Would the dukedom of Orleans, in reversion, with a grant of as many thousand pounds sterling as there are stars in the firmament, been too much, in your imagination, for the man who would have possessed himself of this magical padlock and key, which opened or closed at pleasure, the gates of all the commerce of a country seven times as large in extent, as England and Scotland together? And yet my lord, the American general who defended this all important *passé par tout*, more important than that of your secret cabinet, and who in defending it, gave such a lesson of military self defence, as never an army of the earth received before, is doubtless, well contented, satisfied and grateful, with the thanks of his countrymen; and I would wager that he values the little gold medal, in weight not above a doubloon, full as much or more, than you or your generals would value the dukedom and the estate. This is neither more nor less than the effect of education and habit. The American officer, or private, when he takes the field to defend his country, has but one object in view—to do his duty. Aggrandizement, military or civil

honours never trouble his imagination; he has enlisted to fight, and fight he will; if honours accompany his exertions, so much the better. Pensions, places and pecuniary recompenses, are, as yet, unknown amongst this people; and I should not be surprised, on the disbandment of the army, if Gen. Jackson himself should return to the ranks of private life, without one sixpence more pay than that which his commission entitled him to. * * * *

I have said, that Gen. Jackson was not educated for a military life; I made the assertion, which is uncommon with me, without being positive as to the fact; but taking for granted, that affairs, as regarded military minutiae, on the breaking out of the war were pretty nearly as I left them in that country, I considered that I did not hazard much in saying so; however, in perusing my newspapers, (and I write as I read, with a view of aiding information) I met with an account of this said Gen. Jackson's career, and it confirms what I said before. The account which I have read is taken from a paper printed in Virginia, called the Richmond Enquirer: It states that he was born in North Carolina, and educated for the bar; that he was a member of the Tennessee convention; then a member of Assembly, and afterwards a senator of the U. States; since that a Judge of the Supreme Court; and having filled this station with honor, he turned his attention to military life, and soon rose to be a major general of militia. The account speaks highly of his private character and disposition, and states that he is about fifty-five years of age. * * * *

My lord, history has hitherto confined herself to the *Maid* of Orleans, and the exploits she performed against our Henry's Generals Talbot and Salisbury. Hereafter, it will speak of the *Man* of Orleans, and it is well we should know who he was; and although not like the maid, inspired by a religious phrenzy, he was certainly inspired to do us more mischief in one fatal hour than a twelvemonth can repair. Whatever idea you may have of my heart, I assure you, in the language of sincerity, it aches on this occasion. Would to God, I had not to record it! This battle has cost me some agonies, in common with many of his majesty's subjects. The British troops on that day immortalized themselves for their bravery; never was more heroic gallantry displayed by men.—The Americans themselves attest it; and there were brave spirits who fell on that field deserving of a better memorial than the temper of the times can now afford them, whose valor should live in marble and in brass.

My lord, we have met dreadful humiliations in this contest; the supremacy of the British flag has been destroyed in the eyes of all Europe, and what is still worse, in our own. All our demonstrations by land, have met with disaster upon disaster, not to say disgrace, except in one solitary instance—I mean the attack upon the capitol of Washington; & here we displayed a ferocity in setting fire to the President's house, and burning a library, for which the Americans pretend to accuse us of Vandalism. Notwithstanding all the injuries at home and abroad, which this unnecessary war has inflicted on us, the Times paper, when it heard that peace had been concluded at Ghent, instead of rejoicing, was the first to throw a firebrand in its face. 'Let us; says the Times, 'yet see one of our first generals sent out. Let us behold a British force in America, capable of intimidating Madison and his Congress. Let us hope to see the war concluded with one blow, that may not only chastise the savages into present peace, but make a lasting impression on their fears.'— This is the language held out to deceive, and to irritate passions which should be assuaged. What would the Times want? What kind of generals? What kind of armies would he send out to subdue that country, which he considers as easily intimi-

dated as the island of Jersey or Guernsey? Have we not had general's of the first talent, and the best of veteran troops employed? What a Drummond, a Ross, a Packenham and a Gibbs could not perform with a hundred thousand men, who could? Had the Duke of Wellington been at Orleans, what would have prevented his sharing the same fate of Packenham? He has no more claim to invulnerability than another man, and a Kentucky rifle would no more have missed fire, if directed against him, than against another—its mark it never misses.

The American papers state that the watchword and countersign of the English army was *beauty and booty*; for the honor of English officers, I doubt this statement. If one brave man was alive who fell on that field, I could ascertain the fact; and if I found the statement false, I would desire the Americans to contradict it, which I am convinced they would do upon a refutation properly authenticated. These people are generous as well as brave; they have displayed their generosity in many instances, which must have made an impression even upon yourself; they would use their best endeavours to take the life of their enemy; but they would no more strip him of his honor than they would a wounded soldier of his shirt. This assertion of the American newspapers is a stigma on all the military of the kingdom. As you, my lord, can easily ascertain the fact, I beg of you, if found, as I believe it is, a misstatement, you will for the honor of the army, contradict it.

I am, my Lord, yours respectfully,
 WILLIAM COBBETT.

NEW ORLEANS.
 From the Louisiana Advertiser.
 VISIT OF GENERAL JACKSON.

The citizens of New Orleans during the past summer appointed a committee of arrangement to prepare for the reception of Gen. Andrew Jackson; a deputation of five gentlemen was appointed by them to proceed to Natchez, to welcome him on his arrival, and to accompany him from thence to the capital of Louisiana.

The committee reached Natchez on the last of January, where the General, attended by Gen. Carroll, Gov. Houston Judge Overton, Gen. Dunlap, Dr. Shelby Maj. Lewis, Maj. Martin, Capt. Donaldson, and Maj. Lee, arrived in the steam-boat Pocahontas; on the 4th, the day previously designated by him, Gen. Ripley on the part of the New Orleans deputation, there presented him an address in these terms:

SIR—the committee delegated for that purpose, by the citizens of New Orleans, have, in obedience to their wishes, repaired to this metropolis of a sister State, to welcome your arrival on the lower Mississippi; and to greet you with the salutations of the people of Louisiana.

In performing this interesting duty, we cannot refrain from adverting to the circumstances attending your arrival in this country during the most glorious period of the late war with G. Britain, and contrasting them with the associations which every where surround you on the present occasion. Then you came at the head of an army of citizens soldiers, while a proud armament rode upon the waves of the Mexican sea, menacing New Orleans with impending devastation. Painful anxiety throbbled in every bosom and the most intense solicitude was depicted on every countenance. Now you arrive with all the surrounding circumstances of peace and tranquillity. Age forgets its decrepitude, to welcome you with its felicitations; while youth and beauty, sensible of the presence of those who have contributed so much to the welfare of their country, join the animated throng with all the consciousness of security and happiness.

Nor have the moral feelings of the country experienced a greater change since the memorable epoch, than has its physical appearance. Cultiva-